

Surveillance Sensor Coverage for the Airspace Management System Improvement Program (AMSIP)

Presented at the NASA I-CNS Conference, 2 May 2002
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(Presentation to include selected slides from this package)



Introduction

This presentation addresses a software tool, *The Radar Support System (RSS)**, recently used for surveillance sensor coverage and performance analysis on the NAWCAD Airspace Management System Improvement Program (AMSIP). The presentation includes:

- RSS description
- Results of the AMSIP application
- Other application examples

*Also referred to as the Computer Aided Siting System (COMPASS)



RSS Functions

- Determines optimum sensor location/height based on environment and sensor parameters
- Evaluates performance of the sensor including effects of terrain, buildings, etc.
- Evaluates impact of proposed construction on existing sensor performance
- Identifies causes of existing sensor performance problems
- Produces numerous performance plots Probability of detection, line of sight, beacon false targets,

The RSS automates sensor siting previously done with scaffolding, cherry picker, binoculars, etc.



RSS Applications

- Air Traffic Management (ATM) radar including airport surface, terminal and en-route
- Other ATM sensors including multilateration, multiple radar networks, etc.
- Air Defense System (ADS) radar
- Harbor surveillance radar
- Perimeter security surveillance sensors including radar, FLIR, LLLTV, etc.
- Artillery fire control radar related product called the FireFinder Position Analysis System (FFPAS)
- Control towers and other visual applications



RSS Operation

- Model the site/region of interest
 - Terrain elevation
 - Terrain cover (provides clutter information)
 - Cultural features
- Model the sensor characteristics
- Exercise the sensor within the modeled environment to predict performance

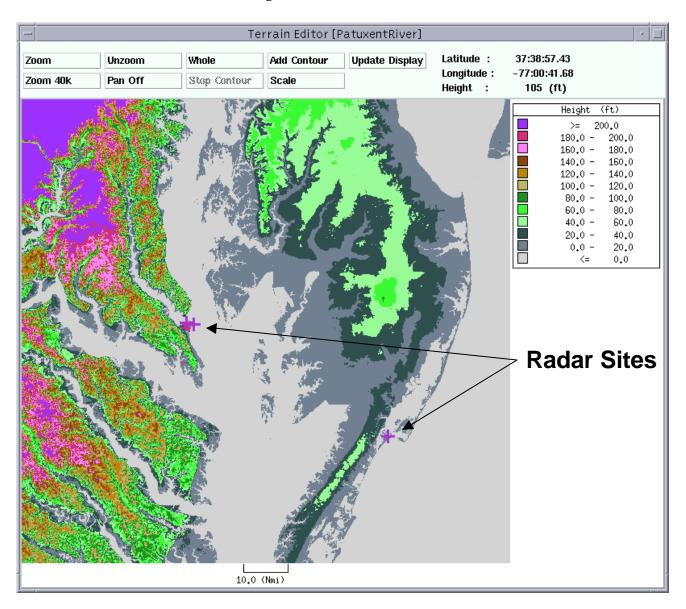


AMSIP Siting Overview

- AMSIP addresses the airspace around the Naval Air Warfare Center Aircraft Division (NAWCAD), Pax River
- Initial siting addressed 3 radar systems
 - ASR-11 at NAWCAD Pax River
 - ASR-8 at Wallops Island
 - SPS-67 at NAWCAD Pax River Ships Ground Station
- ASR-11 & ASR-8 are ATM radars
- SPS-67 is a shipboard surface search radar that will serve dual purpose as an ATM gap filler

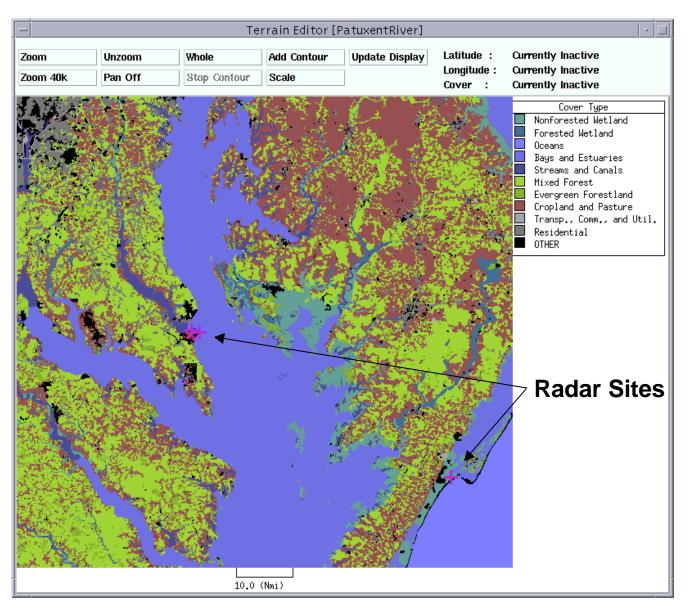


Pax And Wallops Terrain Elevation Data



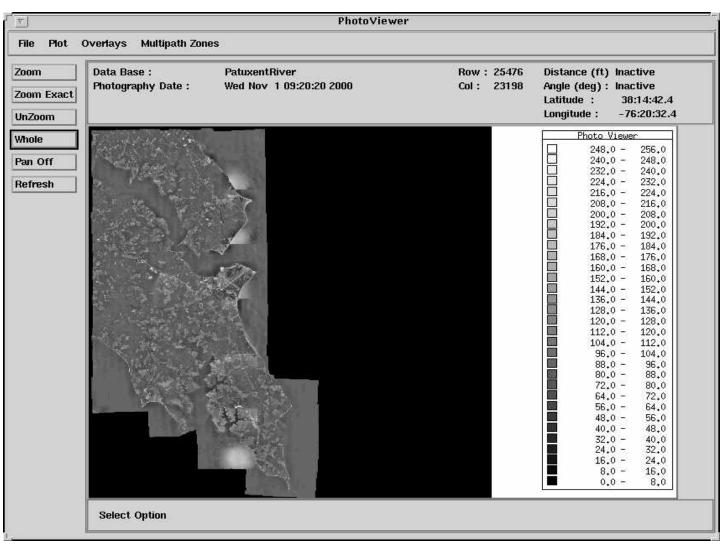


Pax and Wallops Terrain Cover Data



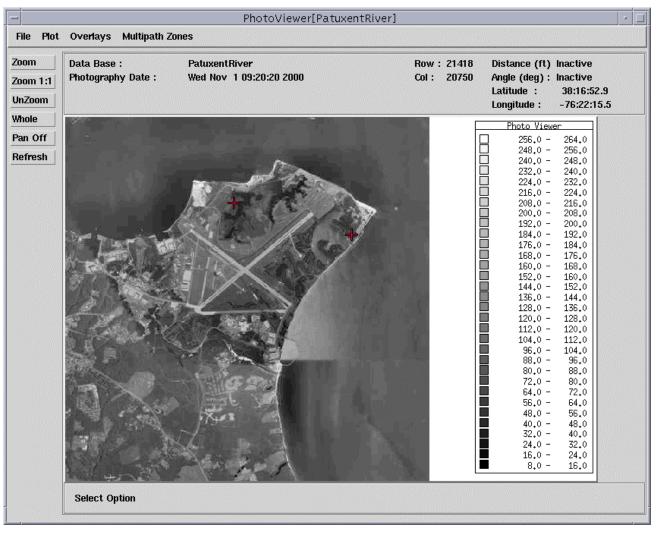


Photography Used To Generate Pax Cultural Database



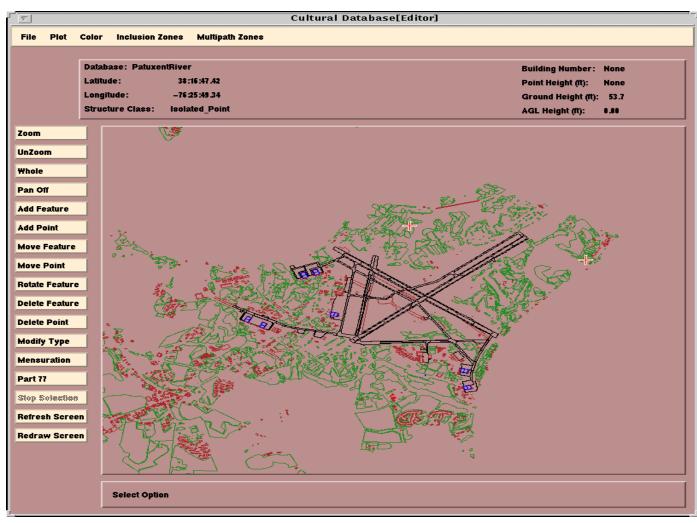


Photoviewer Display Of The Pax Airport Area



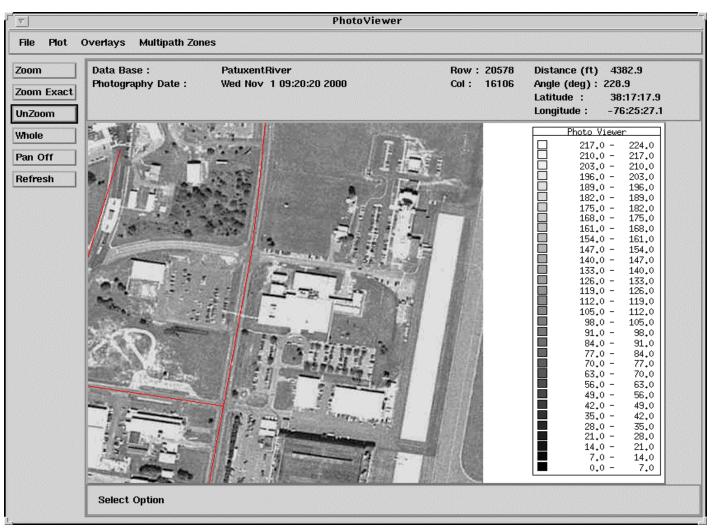


Cultural Database Of The Pax Airport Area





Photoviewer Display Of The Control Tower/Air Op's Area



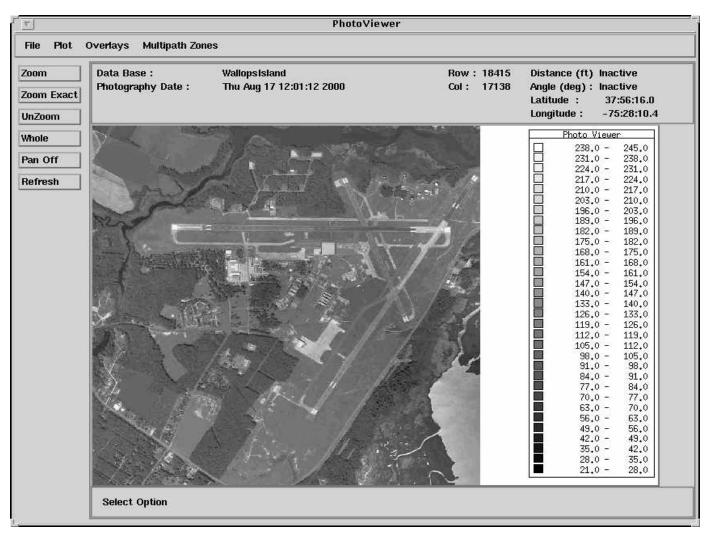


Cultural Database Of The Control Tower/Air Op's Area



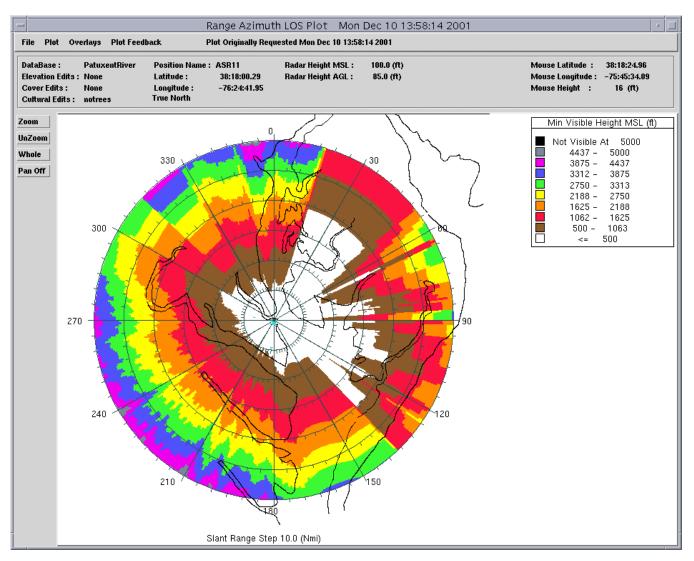


Photoviewer Display Of Wallops Airport Area



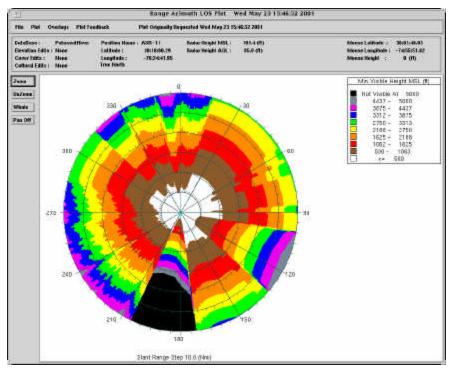


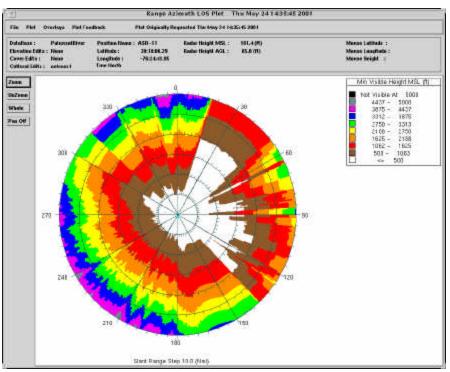
Line Of Sight (LOS) Plot For ASR-11 At Proposed Pax Site





ASR-11 LOS Plots Showing Effect Of Tree Removal





With existing trees

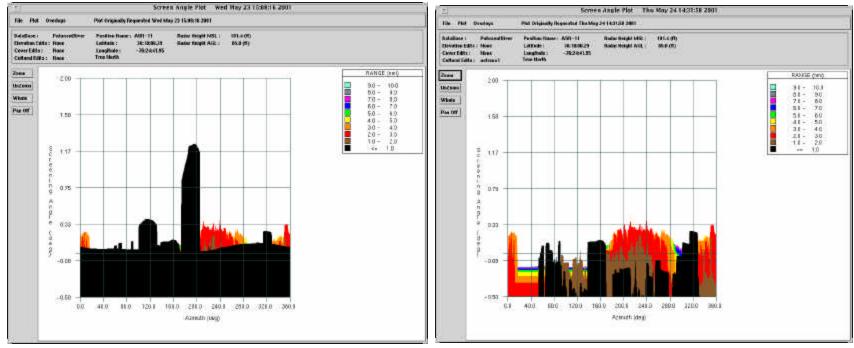
With trees removed 160' X 160' centered at radar plus selective clearing

Tree removal eliminates blockages at 115 and 190 degrees azimuth and improves LOS coverage.

Low altitude LOS visibility is also improved between 17 and 50 degrees.



ASR-11 screen angle plots showing effect of tree removal



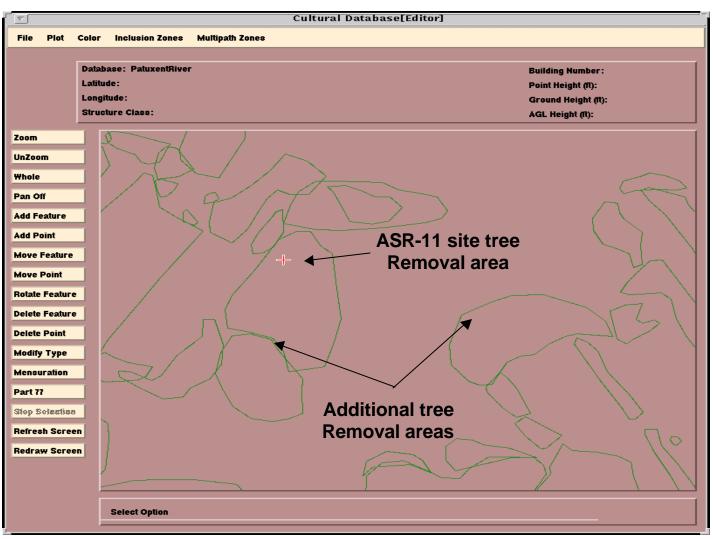
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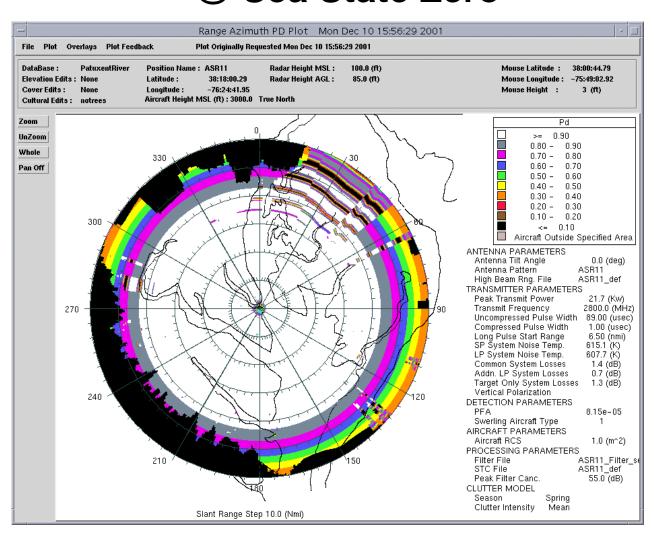


Cultural Database For ASR-11 Area Showing Heavy Tree Cover



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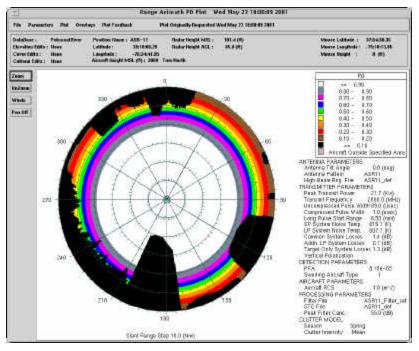
ASR-11 Probability Of Detection (Pd) Plot For A/C Height 3000' Above MSL @ Sea State Zero

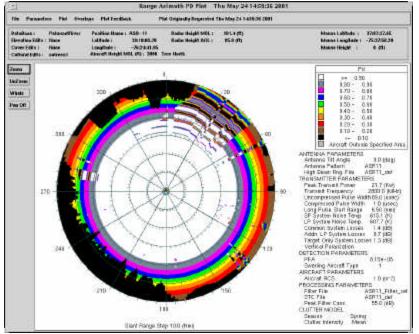




ASR-11 range azimuth Pd plots for A/C height 3000' above MSL

@ sea state zero





With existing trees

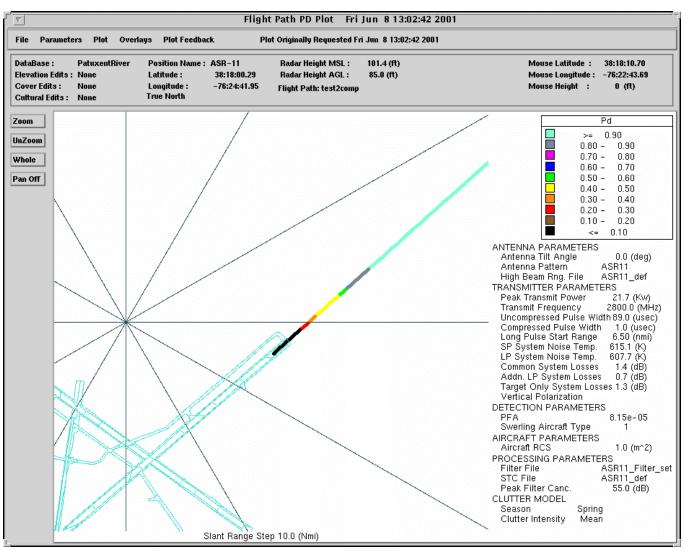
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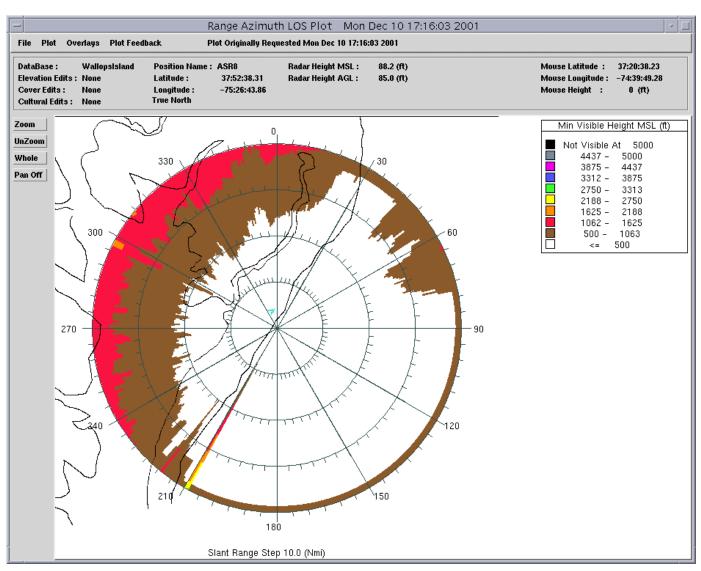


ASR-11 Pd Analysis For Specified Flight Path



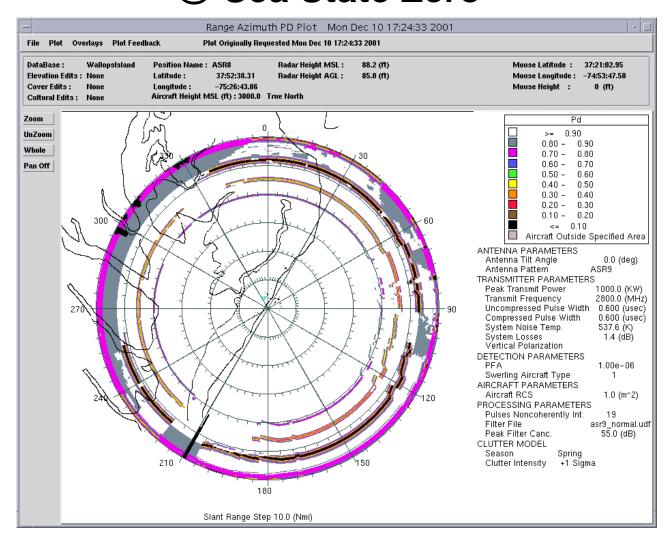


LOS Plot For ASR-8 At Wallops Site



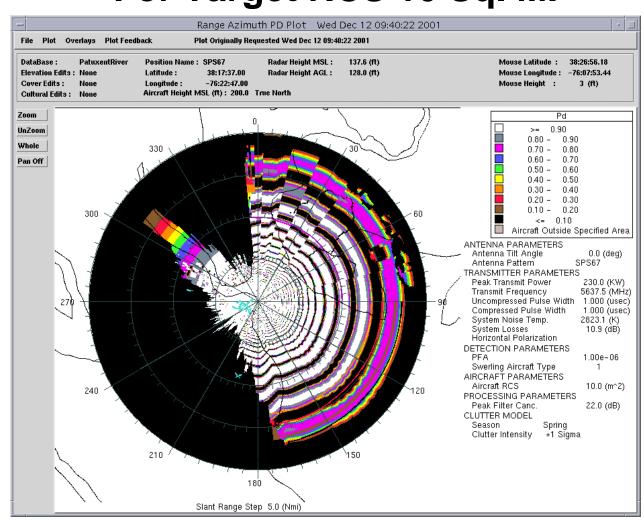


ASR-8 Range Azimuth Pd Plots For A/C Height 3000' Above MSL @ Sea State Zero



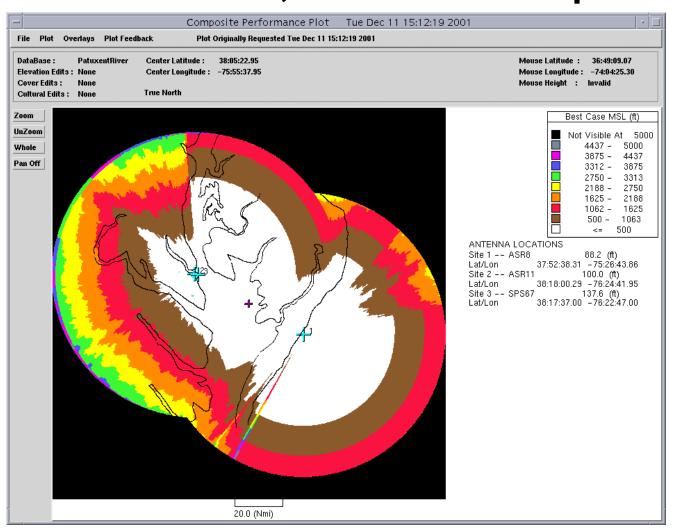


SPS-67 Range Azimuth Pd Plots For A/C Height 200' Above MSL For Target RCS 10 Sq. M.



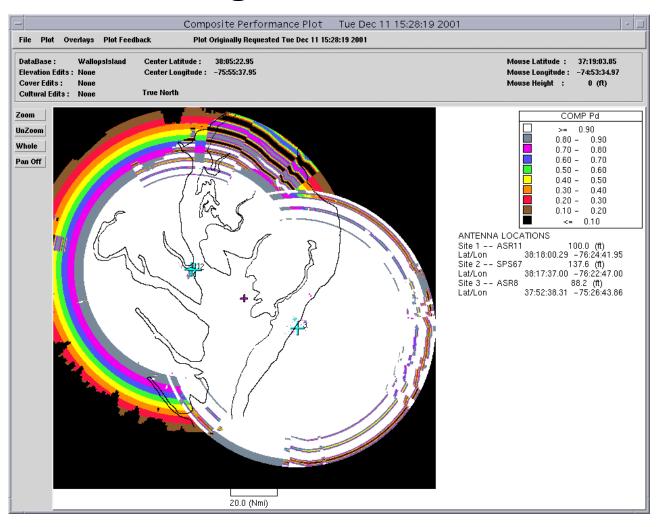
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Mosaic LOS Plot Showing Composite Coverage For The ASR-11 & SPS-67 At Pax, ASR-8 At Wallops





Mosaic Pd Plot For The ASR-11, ASR-8 And SPS-67 For A/C Height 5000' Above MSL





Other Surveillance Sensor Siting and Coverage Examples



Beacon False Target "What If" Analysis

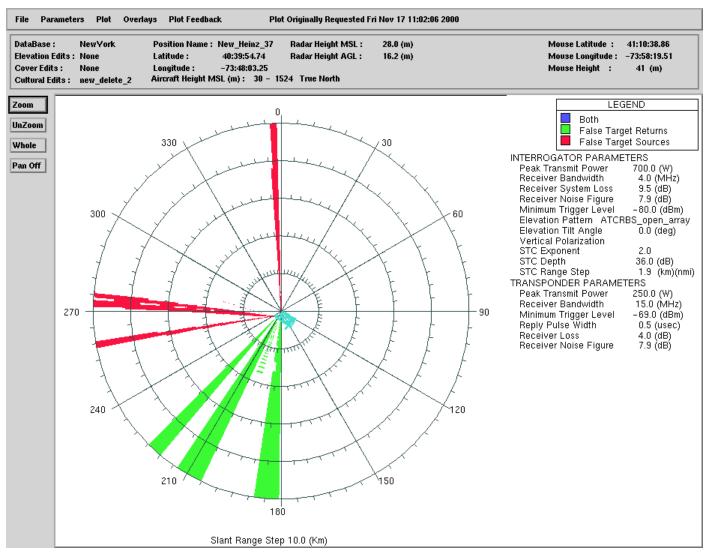
(What is the effect of proposed construction?)

- False target sources and returns are shown for a baseline configuration
- A new proposed building is then edited into the cultural database
- Analysis reveals increased false targets in critical areas caused by the building
- The building is then rotated by 25 degrees
- False targets are reduced to acceptable levels

Similar "what if" analyses can evaluate effect of building shape, surface material, and location

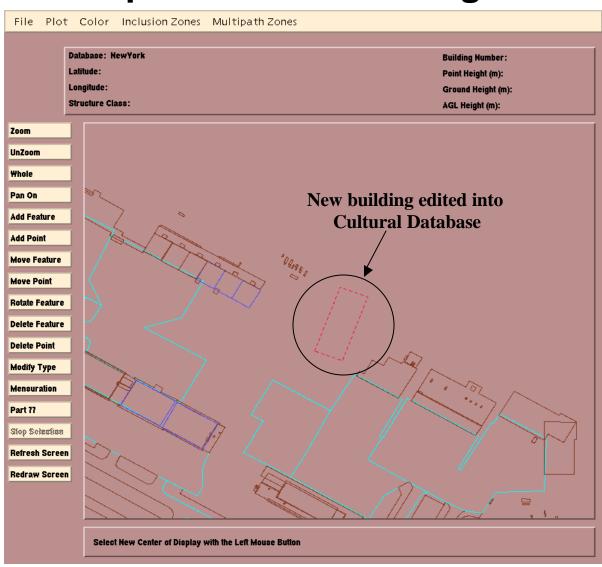


Beacon False Target (BFT) Plot Before Construction



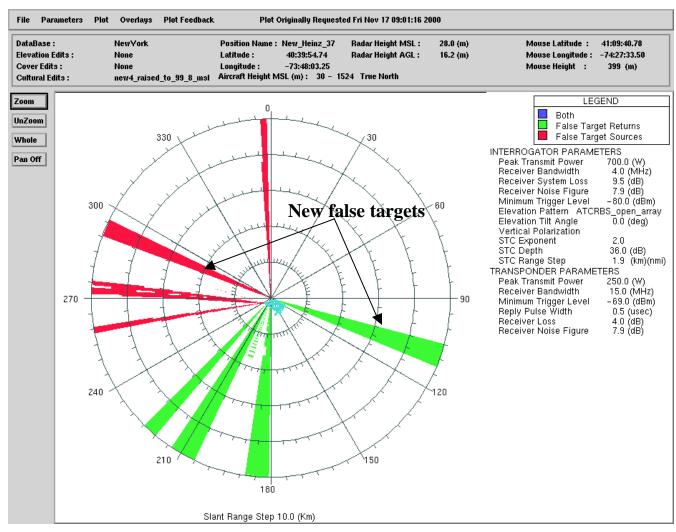
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Zoomed Cultural Database Showing Proposed New Building



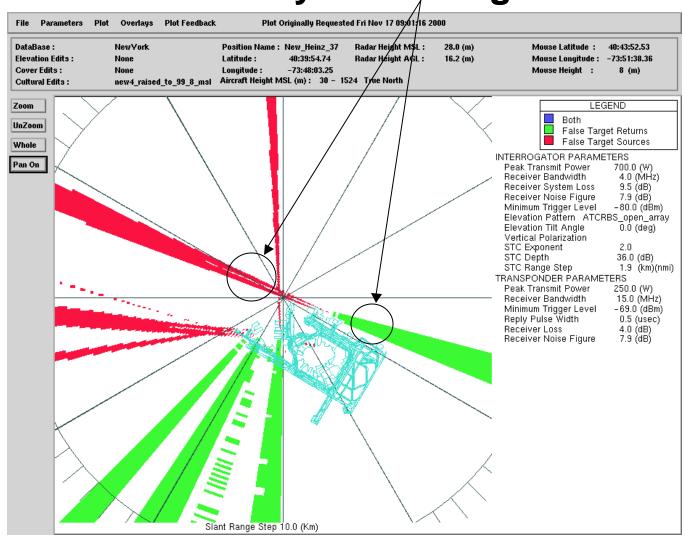


Beacon False Target Plot With Proposed New Building



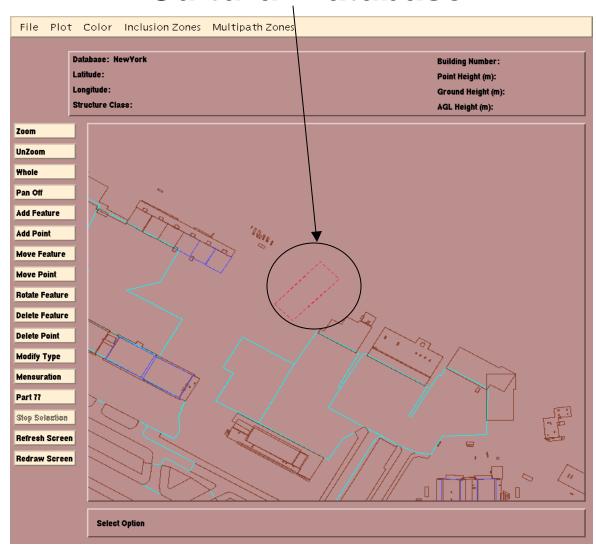
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Zoomed BFT Plot Showing Critical Areas
Affected By False Targets



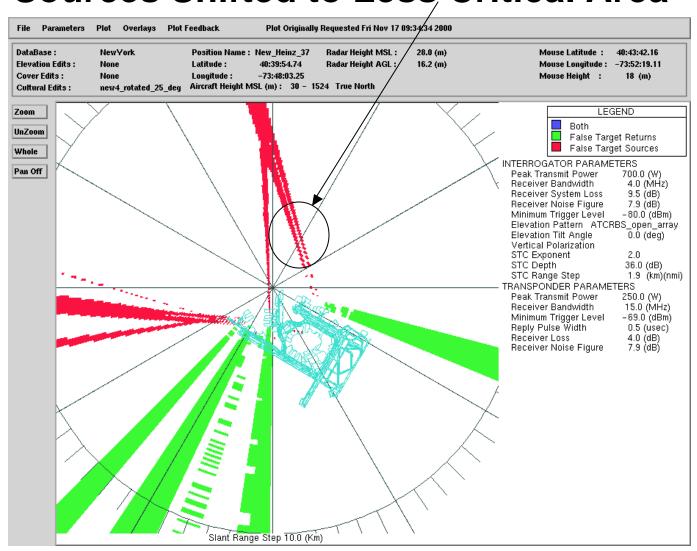


New Building Rotated by 25 Degrees in Cultural Database



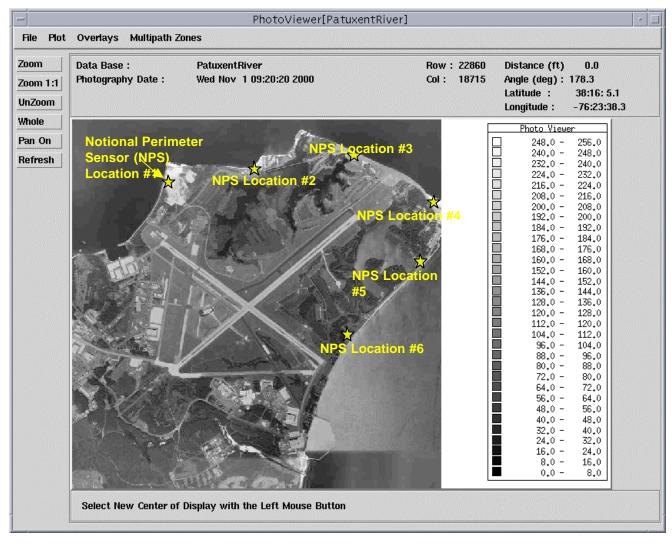
Technology Service Corporation

Zoomed BFT Plot Showing False Target Sources Shifted to Less Critical Area





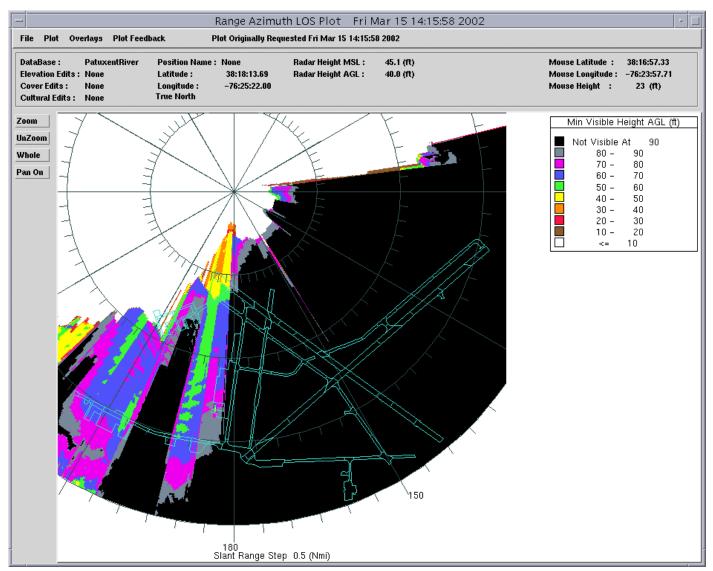
Surveillance Sensor Coverage Analysis For Perimeter Security



Notional perimeter sensors (NPS) evaluated at six hypothetical sites

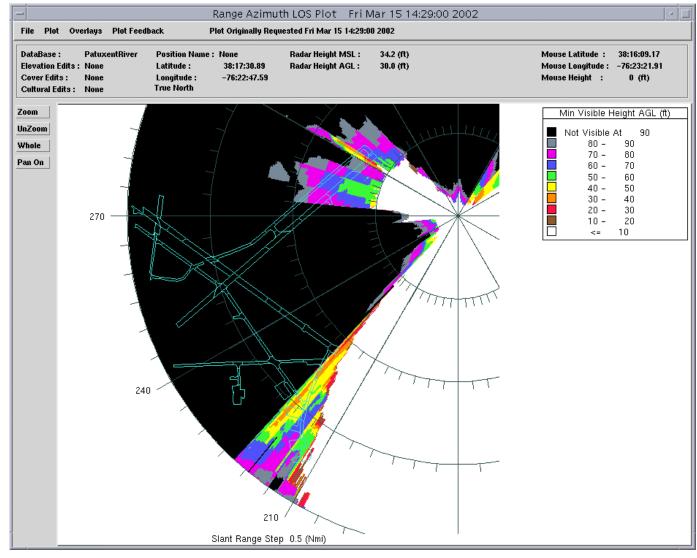


NPS # 1 Line-of-Sight Coverage





NPS # 5 Line-of-Sight Coverage





Summary

- The RSS provides a fast and accurate method for analysis of sensor coverage and performance
- Analysis results are presented in multicolor plots:
 - Line of sight
 - Screen angle
 - Probability of detection (Pd)
 - Specified flight path Pd
 - Beacon false targets
 - Various other customized plots
- The RSS applies to all surveillance sensors ATM,
 ADS, perimeter security, harbor, artillery fire control, ...

The RSS runs on a notebook PC under the Solaris OS